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Cosmetic compositions containing siloxane resins

Abstract:

A cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units or difunctional siloxy units in a cosmetically acceptable carrier and methods for improving the properties of cosmetic compositions.

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(54) Title: COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING SILOXANE RESINS

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, in a cosmetically acceptable carrier and methods for improving the properties of cosmetic compositions.

COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING SILOXANE RESINS

Technical Field

The invention is in the field of cosmetic compositions for application to
5 keratinous surfaces such as skin, hair, or nails for the purpose of coloring,
conditioning, or beautifying the keratinous surface.

Background of the Invention

Manufacturers of cosmetic products are on an eternal quest to formulate
10 cosmetic compositions that provide better films on keratinous surfaces. The ideal
cosmetic film lasts until the consumer wants to remove it by washing with water or
using remover compositions. At the same time the film provides a very natural,
aesthetic appearance on the keratinous surface without looking fake or "made up". A
suitable cosmetic film should permit the underlying keratinous surface to breathe,
15 retain moisture, and exhibit a superficially attractive appearance that is not too
artificial in appearance.

Most often, polymers are incorporated into cosmetic compositions to form the
cosmetic film. Generally, such polymers contain many repeating units, or monomers,
that give the polymer substantive, film forming properties. Such polymers may be
20 natural or synthetic. Natural polymers such as cellulose, gums, and resins, have
been used as film formers in cosmetics for many years. In more recent years, as
polymer chemistry has advanced, polymer manufacturers have been able to
manufacture a wide variety of synthetic polymers for use in cosmetics. In general,
synthetic polymers fall into one of two classes: silicone polymers (based upon silicon
25 and oxygen), or organic polymers comprised of repeating organic moieties, for
example, polymers obtained by polymerizing ethylenically unsaturated monomers
such as acrylates or alkenes, optionally with organic moieties such as amides,
urethanes, and the like. Certain synthetic polymers that contain both siloxane
monomers and organic moieties are also known.

30 While synthetic polymers comprised of organic moieties such as ethylenically
unsaturated monomers are excellent film formers, they sometimes do not exhibit
optimal properties on keratinous surfaces such as skin. Skin is a very dynamic
substrate that is in constant movement so cosmetic films that are affixed to skin or lips
must exhibit some degree of plasticity. Synthetic organic polymers do not always

exhibit the necessary plasticity, and will sometimes crack on dynamic keratinous surfaces such as skin. For this reason, synthetic organic polymers are not as widely used in cosmetic compositions that are applied to skin.

On the other hand, silicone polymers are excellent film formers and have been
5 used to form cosmetic films in many successful commercial products. While silicones provide excellent wear and adhesion in general, organic synthetic polymers often provide desired surface properties that are lacking in silicones.

It has been found that a particular silicone polymer in resin form has unique properties when used in film forming compositions such as lipstick. In particular, due
10 to certain functional groups on the silicone resin it provides improved compatibility with other cosmetic ingredients and excellent feel on skin. In addition, it improves the beneficial properties of transfer resistant or long wearing cosmetic compositions. In certain most preferred embodiments, the composition contains the silicone resin and is otherwise substantially free of structuring polymers such as polyamides, the
15 latter capable of providing rigidity or thickening to the composition.

It is an object of the invention to provide a cosmetic composition with excellent wear and adhesion to keratinous surfaces.

It is another object of the invention to provide a cosmetic composition that provides a glossy finish to the surface to which it is applied.

20 It is another object of the invention to provide a lipstick composition that is long wearing and provides a glossy finish.

Summary of the Invention

The invention comprises a cosmetic composition comprising a film forming
25 siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, in a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

The invention is further comprised of a cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either
30 alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, in a cosmetically acceptable carrier, wherein said composition is substantially free of structuring polymers that are solid at room temperature (e.g., 25°C.).

The invention further comprises a method for improving the properties of a cosmetic film forming composition on a keratinous surface by including in said composition the combination of a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, in a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

The invention further comprises a cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, and at least one coloring agent, said resin and coloring agent suspended in at least one volatile oil, wherein said composition is free of high viscosity nonvolatile oils and structuring polymers.

The invention further comprises a cosmetic composition comprising a cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional units either alone or in combination monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units, or a mixture thereof wherein said composition is free of animal and/or vegetable waxes.

Detailed Description

All percentages mentioned herein are percentages by weight unless otherwise noted.

A. The Film Forming Siloxane Polymeric Resin

The composition of the invention comprises a film forming siloxane polymeric resin that comprises trifunctional units either alone or in combination with monofunctional units, difunctional siloxy units, or a mixture thereof. The term "siloxane polymeric resin" means that the siloxane is a polymer, or is comprised of repeating units or "mers".

The term "resin" means that the siloxane polymeric resin provides substantive, resinous, film forming properties when applied to skin. In the context of this invention, the term "resin" will mean a siloxane containing enough cross-linking to provide substantive, film forming properties. The term cross-linking means a moiety where the silicon atom is bonded to at least three, preferably four oxygen atoms when the moiety is polymerized with another siloxane unit.

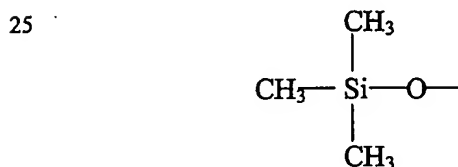
The term "film forming" means that the siloxane polymeric resin is capable of forming a film, in particular, a substantive film, on the keratinous surface to which it is applied.

The film forming siloxane polymeric resin may be present in an amount
 5 ranging about from 0.001-80%, preferably about from 0.01-75%, more preferably about from 1-40% by weight of the total composition.

The term monofunctional unit means a siloxy unit that contains one silicon atom bonded to one oxygen atom, with the remaining three substituents on the silicon atom being other than oxygen. In particular, in a monofunctional siloxy unit, the
 10 oxygen atom present is shared by 2 silicon atoms when the monofunctional unit is polymerized with one or more of the other units. In silicone nomenclature used by those skilled in the art, a monofunctional siloxy unit is designated by the letter "M", and means a unit having the general formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are each independently C_{1-30} , preferably C_{1-10} , more preferably C_{1-4} straight or branched chain alkyl, which may be substituted with phenyl or one or more hydroxyl groups; phenyl; alkoxy (preferably C_{1-22} , more preferably C_{1-6}); or
 20 hydrogen. The $SiO_{1/2}$ designation means that the oxygen atom in the monofunctional unit is bonded to, or shared, with another silicon atom when the monofunctional unit is polymerized with one or more of the other types of units. For example, when R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are methyl the resulting monofunctional unit is of the formula:



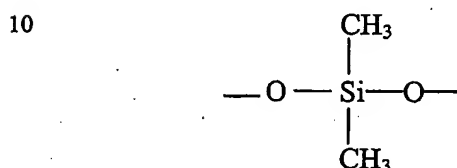
30 When this monofunctional unit is polymerized with one or more of the other units the oxygen atom will be shared by another silicon atom, i.e., the silicon atom in the monofunctional unit is bonded to $\frac{1}{2}$ of this oxygen atom.

The term "difunctional siloxy unit" is generally designated by the letter "D" in standard silicone nomenclature. If the D unit is substituted with substituents other
 35 than methyl the "D" designation is sometimes used, which indicates a substituent

other than methyl. For purposes of this disclosure, a "D" unit has the general formula:



- 5 wherein R_1 and R_2 are defined as above. The $SiO_{2/2}$ designation means that the silicon atom in the difunctional unit is bonded to two oxygen atoms when the unit is polymerized with one or more of the other units. For example, when R_1 and R_2 are methyl the resulting difunctional unit is of the formula:



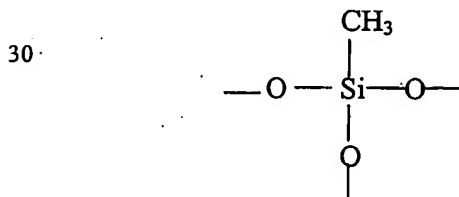
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When this difunctional unit is polymerized with one or more of the other units the silicon atom will be bonded to two oxygen atoms, i.e., will share two one-halves of an oxygen atom.

- The term "trifunctional siloxy unit" is generally designated by the letter "T" in standard silicone nomenclature. A "T" unit has the general formula:
- 20



- wherein R_1 is as defined above. The $SiO_{3/2}$ designation means that the silicon atom is bonded to three oxygen atoms when the unit is copolymerized with one or more of the other units. For example when R_1 is methyl the resulting trifunctional unit is of the formula:
- 25

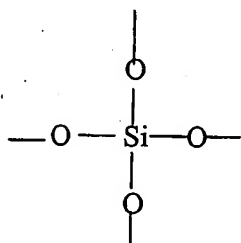


When this trifunctional unit is polymerized with one or more of the other units, the silicon atom shares three oxygen atoms with other silicon atoms, i.e., will share three halves of an oxygen atom.

The term "tetrafunctional siloxy unit" is generally designated by the letter "Q" in standard silicone nomenclature. A "Q" unit has the general formula:



The $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$ designation means that the silicon shares four oxygen atoms (i.e., four halves) with other silicon atoms when the tetrafunctional unit is polymerized with one or more of the other units. The $\text{SiO}_{4/2}$ unit is best depicted as follows:



The film forming siloxane polymeric resin used in the compositions of the invention is comprised of T units either alone or in combination with M units. In addition, there may be one or more of the other types of units present in the polymer, but the film forming siloxane resin polymer is comprised substantially of T units.

The film forming siloxane polymeric resin may be a liquid, semi-solid, or solid at room temperature (e.g., 25°C.).

Typically T or MT silicones are referred to as silsesquioxanes, and in the case where M units are present methylsilsesquioxanes. Preferred are T silicones having the following general formula:

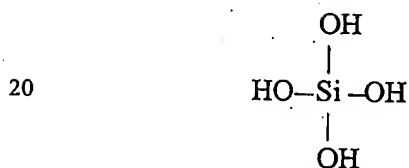


where x ranges about from 1 to 100,000, preferably about from 1-50,000, more preferably about from 1-10,000, and wherein R_1 is as defined above.

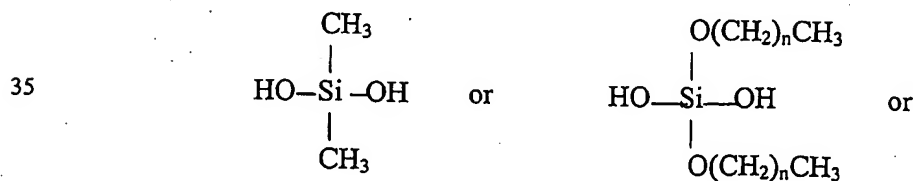
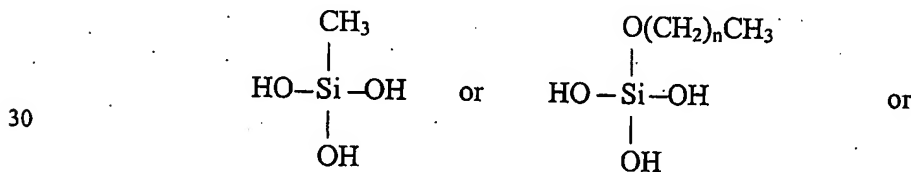
In another embodiment the preferred silicone resin is an MT resin referred to as polymethylsilsesquioxane which are silsesquioxanes containing methyl groups.

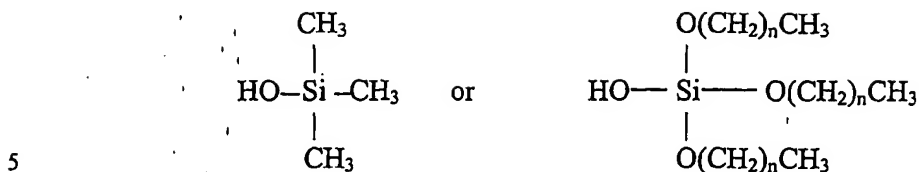
Particularly preferred are polysilsesquioxanes manufactured by Wacker Chemie under the Resin MK designation. This polysilsesquioxane is a polymer comprised of T units and, optionally one or more D (preferably dimethylsiloxo) units. This particularly polymer may have ends capped with ethoxy groups, and/or hydroxyl groups, which may be due to how the polymers are made, e.g., condensation in aqueous or alcoholic media. Other suitable polysilsesquioxanes that may be used as the film forming polymer include those manufactured by Shin-Etsu Silicones and include the "KR" series, e.g., KR-220L, KR-242A, and so on. These particular silicone resins may contain endcap units that are hydroxyl or alkoxy groups which may be present due to the manner in which such resins are manufactured.

The film forming siloxane polymeric resin used in the composition are made according to processes well known in the art. In general siloxane polymers are obtained by hydrolysis of silane monomers, preferably chlorosilanes. The chlorosilanes are hydrolyzed to silanols and then condensed to form siloxanes. For example, Q units are often made by hydrolyzing tetrachlorosilanes in aqueous or aqueous/alcoholic media to form the following:



The above hydroxyl substituted silane is then condensed or polymerized with other types of silanol substituted units such as:





wherein each n is independently 0-10, preferably 0-4.

Because the hydrolysis and condensation may take place in aqueous or aqueous/alcoholic media wherein the alcohols are preferably lower alkanols such as ethanol, propanol, or isopropanol, the units may have residual hydroxyl and/or alkoxy functional groups or functionality, as depicted above. Preferably, the resins are made by hydrolysis and condensation in aqueous/alcoholic media, which provides resins that have residual silanol and alkoxy functionality. In the case where the alcohol is ethanol, the result is a resin that has residual hydroxyl and/or ethoxy functionality on the siloxane polymeric resin. The silicone film forming polymers used in the compositions of the invention are generally made in accordance with the methods set forth in Silicon Compounds (Silicones), Bruce B. Hardman, Arnold Torkelson, General Electric Company, Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Volume 20, Third Edition, pages 922-962, 1982, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Preferred compositions according to the invention contain one or more of a T or MT siloxane polymeric resin, which may contain one or more D functional units.

B. Cosmetically Acceptable Carrier

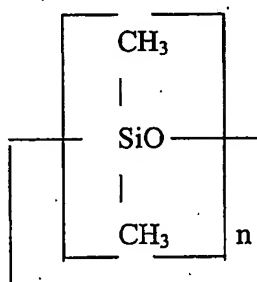
The film forming siloxane polymeric resin used in the compositions of the invention are incorporated into cosmetically acceptable carriers that include lotions, creams, foundation makeup, blush, eyeshadow, concealer, lipstick, mascara, shampoos, conditioners, and so on. The composition of the invention may be anhydrous, or in the emulsion form. If the latter, the emulsion may be water-in-oil or oil-in-water. Such emulsions will typically contain about 0.1-99% water and 0.1-99% oil.

The cosmetically acceptable carrier includes a wide variety of other ingredients, including but not limited to those set forth herein.

1. Volatile Oils

Preferably, the compositions of the invention contain an oil, e.g., one or more volatile oils. The term "volatile" means that the oil has a measurable vapor pressure, or a vapor pressure of at least about 2 mm. of mercury at 20°C. Suitable volatile oils generally have a viscosity of 0.1 to 10 centistokes at 25°C and include linear silicones, cyclic silicones, paraffinic hydrocarbons, or mixtures thereof. In another embodiment, a suitable volatile oil includes a paraffinic hydrocarbon, a volatile silicone, or mixtures thereof.

Cyclic silicones (or cyclomethicones) are of the general formula:



wherein $n = 3-6$.

Linear volatile silicones in accordance with the invention have the general formula:



wherein $n = 0-7$, preferably $n = 0-5$, more preferably $n = 1-4$.

Linear and cyclic volatile silicones are available from various commercial sources including Dow Corning Corporation and General Electric. The Dow Corning volatile silicones are sold under the trade names Dow Corning 244, 245, 344, and 200 fluids. These fluids comprise octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane, and mixtures thereof.

Also suitable as the volatile oils are various straight or branched chain paraffinic hydrocarbons having 5 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferably 8-20 carbon atoms. Suitable hydrocarbons include pentane, hexane, heptane, decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and C_{8-20} isoparaffins as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,439,088 and 3,818,105, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Preferred volatile paraffinic hydrocarbons have a molecular weight of 70-225, preferably 160 to 190 and a boiling point range of 30-320°C., preferably 60-260°C., and a viscosity of less than 10 centistokes at 25°C. Such paraffinic hydrocarbons are available from EXXON under the ISOPARS trademark, and from the Permethyl Corporation. Suitable C₁₂ isoparaffins are manufactured by Permethyl Corporation under the trade name Permethyl 99A. Another C₁₂ isoparaffin (isododecane) is distributed by Presperse under the trade name Permethyl 99A. Various C₁₆ isoparaffins commercially available, such as isohexadecane (having the trade name Permethyl R), are also suitable. Another type of volatile hydrocarbon oil is isohexadecane. Preferably, the volatile oils are present in amounts ranging about from 0.001-80%, preferably about from 0.005-75%, more preferably about from 0.01-70% by weight of the total composition.

2. Particulates

In the event the compositions of the invention are colored or opaque cosmetic compositions, they may contain amounts of coloring agents or particulates ranging about from 0.01-50%, more preferably about from 0.5-18% of particulate matter having a particle size of 0.01 to 200, preferably 0.25-100 microns. The particulate matter may be colored or non-colored (for example white) non-pigmentitious powders that may give the composition an opaque or semi-opaque quality. Suitable non-pigmentitious powders include bismuth oxychloride, titanated mica, fumed silica, spherical silica, polymethylmethacrylate, micronized teflon, boron nitride, acrylate copolymers, aluminum silicate, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, bentonite, calcium silicate, cellulose, chalk, corn starch, diatomaceous earth, fuller's earth, glyceryl starch, hectorite, hydrated silica, kaolin, magnesium aluminum silicate, magnesium trisilicate, maltodextrin, montmorillonite, microcrystalline cellulose, rice starch, silica, talc, mica, titanium dioxide, zinc laurate, zinc myristate, zinc rosinate, alumina, attapulgite, calcium carbonate, calcium silicate, dextran, kaolin, nylon, silica silylate, silk powder, sericite, soy flour, tin oxide, titanium hydroxide, trimagnesium phosphate, walnut shell powder, or mixtures thereof. While titanium dioxide is commonly considered to be a white pigment when used in paints, in cosmetic sticks it is used more for its ability to mute color, and/or provide an opaque or semi-opaque finish, then as a colorizing ingredient. The above mentioned powders may be surface

treated with lecithin, amino acids, mineral oil, silicone, or various other agents either alone or in combination, which coat the powder surface and render the particles more lipophilic in nature. In some cases the particulates may be in the form of fibers, which have a cross-sectional shape and some degree of length which may range from 0.1 mm. or greater. Examples of such fibers include silk, nylon, cellulose, rayon, teflon, and other types of synthetic or natural materials.

The particulate matter component also may comprise various organic and/or inorganic pigments, alone or in admixture with one or more non-pigmentatious powders.

The organic pigments are generally various aromatic types including azo, indigoid, triphenylmethane, anthroquinone, and xanthine dyes which are designated as D&C and FD&C blues, browns, greens, oranges, reds, yellows, etc. Organic pigments generally consist of insoluble metallic salts of certified color additives, referred to as the Lakes. Inorganic pigments include iron oxides, ultramarines, chromium, chromium hydroxide colors, and mixtures thereof.

The composition may contain a mixture of both pigmentatious and non-pigmentatious particulate matter. The percentage of pigment used in the particulate matter component will depend on the type of cosmetic being formulated. Preferred is where the particulate phase comprises a mixture of pigmentatious and non-pigmentatious particulate matter, generally ranging about from 0.1-80% pigmentatious particulate matter to about 0.1-50% non-pigmentatious particulate matter.

3. Thickening Agents

It may be desirable to include one or more thickening agents in the claimed compositions. Thickening may be achieved by waxes or monmorillonite minerals, or various types of associative thickeners. In one preferred embodiment of the invention the thickening agent is not a structuring polymer comprised of a hydrocarbon chain and at least one heteroatom. In another preferred embodiment of the invention the thickening agent is a wax.

Suitable waxes include animal, vegetable, mineral, and synthetic waxes, or silicone waxes. Generally such waxes have a melting point ranging about from 28 to 125°C., preferably about from 30 to 100°C. Examples of waxes include acacia,

beeswax, ceresin, cetyl esters, flower wax, citrus wax, carnauba wax, jojoba wax, japan wax, polyethylene, microcrystalline, rice bran, lanolin wax, mink, montan, bayberry, ouricury, ozokerite, palm kernel wax, paraffin, avocado wax, apple wax, shellac wax, clary wax, spent grain wax, candelilla, grape wax, and polyalkylene glycol derivatives thereof such as PEG6-20 beeswax, or PEG-12 carnauba wax.

Also suitable are various types of silicone waxes, referred to as alkyl silicones, which are polymers that comprise repeating dimethylsiloxo units in combination with one or more methyl-long chain alkyl siloxy units wherein the long chain alkyl is generally a fatty chain that provides a wax-like characteristic to the silicone. Such silicones include, but are not limited to stearoxydimethicone, behenoxy dimethicone, stearyl dimethicone, cetearyl dimethicone, and so on.

Suitable waxes are set forth in U.S. Patent No. 5,725,845 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Preferred ranges of wax are about from 0.001-75%, preferably about from 0.01-65%, even more preferably about from 0.01-60% by weight of the total composition. In another embodiment, wax is present about from 1-65% by weight of the total composition.

If present, suggested ranges of montmorillonite minerals range about from 0.01-60%, preferably about from 0.05-50%, more preferably about from 0.1-45% by weight of the total composition. Suitable montmorillonite minerals include natural or synthetic montmorillonite minerals such as hectorite, bentonite, and quaternized derivatives thereof which are obtained by reacting the minerals with a quaternary ammonium compound, such as stearalkonium bentonite, hectorites, quaternized hectorites such as Quaternium-18 hectorite, attapulgite, carbonates such as propylene carbonate, bentones, and the like.

Other types of thickening agents include fatty acids or alcohols, optionally substituted with hydroxyl groups, for example 12-hydroxystearic acid. Such fatty acids or alcohols have the general formula R-COOH or R-OH respectively, where R is a straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated alkyl having about from 6 to 45 carbon atoms, wherein one or more of the alkyl groups may be substituted with functional groups such as hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkyl, and so on.

4. Nonvolatile Oils

If desired, the claimed composition may contain one or more nonvolatile oils. Such oils generally have a viscosity of greater than 10 centipoise at 25°C., and may

range in viscosity up to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C. Such nonvolatile oils are preferably liquid at room temperature (e.g., 25°C.), and include those set forth below. In the event long-wearing or transfer resistant compositions are desired, if non-volatile oils are present, they are preferably of lower viscosity, e.g., ranging about
5 from 10-100,000 centipoise, preferably about from 10-50,000 centipoise, more preferably about from 10-1,000 centipoise at room temperature. In another embodiment, a cosmetic composition of the invention is free of "high viscosity nonvolatile oils," i.e., those nonvolatile oils greater than about 100,000 centipoise in viscosity at 25°C. In another embodiment, a cosmetic composition of the invention is
10 free of nonvolatile oils.

(a). Esters

Suitable silicone compatible organic esters are mono-, di-, and triesters. The composition may comprise one or more esters selected from the group, or mixtures thereof.

(i). Monoesters

Monoesters are defined as esters formed by the reaction of a monocarboxylic acid having the formula:



wherein R is a straight or branched chain saturated or unsaturated alkyl having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, or phenyl; and an alcohol having the formula R-OH wherein R is a straight or branched chain saturated or unsaturated alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, or phenyl. Both the alcohol and the acid may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl
25 groups, and in one preferred embodiment of the invention the acid is an alpha hydroxyl acid. Either one or both of the acid or alcohol may be a "fatty" acid or alcohol, i.e., may have about from 6 to 22 carbon atoms. Examples of monoester oils that may be used in the compositions of the invention include hexyldecyl benzoate, hexyl laurate, hexadecyl isostearate, hexyldecyl laurate, hexyldecyl octanoate,
30 hexyldecyl oleate, hexyldecyl palmitate, hexyldecyl stearate, hexyldodecyl salicylate, hexyl isostearate, butyl acetate, butyl isostearate, butyl oleate, butyl octyl oleate, cetyl palmitate, cetyl octanoate, cetyl laurate, cetyl lactate, isostearyl isononanoate, cetyl isononanoate, cetyl stearate, stearyl lactate, stearyl octanoate, stearyl heptanoate, stearyl stearate, and so on. It is understood that in the above nomenclature, the first

term indicates the alcohol and the second term indicates the acid in the reaction, i.e., stearyl octanoate is the reaction product of stearyl alcohol and octanoic acid.

(ii). Diesters

Suitable diesters that may be used in the compositions of the invention are the reaction product of a dicarboxylic acid and an aliphatic or aromatic alcohol. The dicarboxylic acid may contain from 2 to 30 carbon atoms, and may be in the straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated form. The dicarboxylic acid may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl group. The aliphatic or aromatic alcohol may also contain 2 to 30 carbon atoms, and may be in the straight or branched chain, saturated, or unsaturated form. The aliphatic or aromatic alcohol may be substituted with one or more substituents such as hydroxyl. Preferably, one or more of the acid or alcohol is a fatty acid or alcohol, i.e., contains 14-22 carbon atoms. The dicarboxylic acid may also be an alpha hydroxyl acid. Examples of diester oils that may be used in the compositions of the invention include diisostearyl malate, neopentyl glycol dioctanoate, dibutyl sebacate, di-C₁₂₋₁₃ alkyl malate, dicetearyl dimer dilinoleate, dicetyl adipate, diisocetyl adipate, diisononyl adipate, diisostearyl dimer dilinoleate, diisostearyl fumarate, diisostearyl malate, and so on.

(iii). Triesters

Suitable triesters comprise the reaction product of a tricarboxylic acid and an aliphatic or aromatic alcohol. As with the mono- and diesters mentioned above, the acid and alcohol contain 2 to 30 carbon atoms, and may be saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched chain, and may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. Preferably, one or more of the acid or alcohol is a fatty acid or alcohol containing 14 to 22 carbon atoms. Examples of triesters include triarachidin, tributyl citrate, triisostearyl citrate, tri C₁₂₋₁₃ alkyl citrate, tricaprylin, tricaprylyl citrate, tridecyl behenate, trioctyldodecyl citrate, tridecyl behenate, tridecyl cocoate, tridecyl isononanoate, and so on.

(b). Hydrocarbon Oils.

It may be desirable to incorporate one or more nonvolatile hydrocarbon oils into the claimed composition. The term "nonvolatile" means that the oil has a vapor pressure of less than about 2 mm. of mercury at 20°C.

Suitable nonvolatile hydrocarbon oils include isoparaffins and olefins having greater than 20 carbon atoms. Examples of such hydrocarbon oils include C₂₄₋₂₈

olefins, C₃₀₋₄₅ olefins, C₂₀₋₄₀ isoparaffins, hydrogenated polyisobutene, mineral oil, pentahydrosqualene, squalene, squalane, and mixtures thereof.

(c). Lanolin Oil

Also suitable for use in the composition is lanolin oil or derivatives thereof
5 containing hydroxyl, alkyl, or acetyl groups, such as hydroxylated lanolin, isobutylated lanolin oil, acetylated lanolin, acetylated lanolin alcohol, and so on.

(d). Glyceryl Esters of Fatty Acids

The nonvolatile oil may also comprise naturally occurring glyceryl esters of fatty acids, or triglycerides. Both vegetable and animal sources may be used. Examples of
10 such oils include castor oil, lanolin oil, C₁₀₋₁₈ triglycerides, caprylic/capric/triglycerides, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, mink oil, olive oil, palm oil, illipe butter, rapeseed oil, soybean oil, sunflower seed oil, walnut oil, and the like.

Also suitable as the oil are synthetic or semi-synthetic glyceryl esters, e.g., fatty acid mono-, di-, and triglycerides which are natural fats or oils that have been modified,
15 for example, acetylated castor oil, or mono-, di- or triesters of polyols such as glyceryl stearate, diglyceryl diisostearate, polyglyceryl-4 isostearate, polyglyceryl-6 ricinoleate, glyceryl dioleate, glyceryl diisostearate, glyceryl trioctanoate, diglyceryl distearate, glyceryl linoleate, glyceryl myristate, glyceryl isostearate, PEG castor oils, PEG glyceryl oleates, PEG glyceryl stearates, PEG glyceryl tallowates, and so on.

20 (e). Nonvolatile Silicones

Nonvolatile silicone oils, both water soluble and water insoluble, are also suitable for use as the non-volatile oil. Such silicones preferably have a viscosity ranging about from 10 to 600,000 centistokes, preferably about from 20 to 100,000 centistokes at 25°C. Suitable water insoluble silicones include amine functional
25 silicones such as amodimethicone; phenyl substituted silicones such as bisphenylhexamethicone, phenyl trimethicone, or polyphenylmethylsiloxane; dimethicone, alkyl substituted dimethicones, and mixtures thereof.

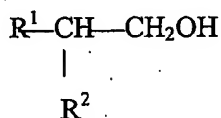
Water soluble, non-film forming silicones such as dimethicone copolyol, dimethiconol, and the like may be used. Such silicones are available from Dow Corning
30 as the 3225C formulation aid, Dow 190 and 193 fluids, or similar products marketed by Goldschmidt under the ABIL trade name.

Also suitable as the oil are various fluorinated oils such as fluorinated silicones, fluorinated esters, or perfluoropolyethers. Particularly suitable are fluorosilicones such as

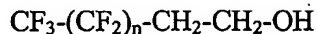
trimethylsilyl endcapped fluorosilicone oil, polytrifluoropropylmethoxysiloxanes, and similar silicones such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,118,496 which is hereby incorporated by reference. Perfluoropolyethers like those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,183,589, 4,803,067, 5,183,588 all of which are hereby incorporated by reference, which are commercially available from Montefluos under the trademark Fomblin, are also suitable shine enhancers.

(f). Fluoroguerbet Esters

Fluoroguerbet esters are also suitable oils. The term "guerbet ester" means an ester which is formed by the reaction of a guerbet alcohol having the general formula:



and a fluoroalcohol having the following general formula:

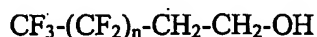


wherein n is from 3 to 40, with a carboxylic acid having the general formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are each independently a straight or branched chain alkyl.

Preferably, the guerbet ester is a fluoro-guerbet ester which is formed by the reaction of a guerbet alcohol and carboxylic acid (as defined above), and a fluoroalcohol having the following general formula:



wherein n is from 3 to 40.

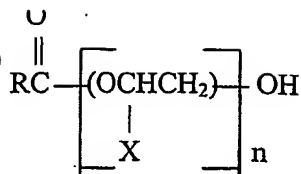
Examples of suitable fluoro guerbet esters are set forth in U.S. Patent No. 5,488,121 which is hereby incorporated by reference. Suitable fluoro-guerbet esters are also set forth in U.S. Patent No. 5,312,968 which is hereby incorporated by reference. One type of such an ester is fluorooctyldodecyl meadowfoamate, sold
5 under the trade name Silube GME-F by Siltech, Norcross Georgia.

5. Surfactants

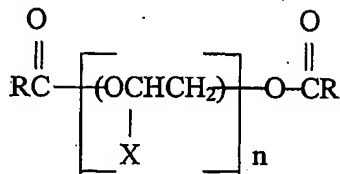
The compositions of the invention may comprise about from 0.01-20%, preferably about from 0.1-15%, more preferably about from 0.5-10% by weight of the
10 total composition of a surfactant. Surfactants may be used in both anhydrous and emulsion based compositions. The surfactant may be nonionic, although if the composition is in the form of a shampoo or conditioner it will preferably contain anionic or cationic surfactants, respectively.

Suitable nonionic surfactants or emulsifiers include alkoxyated alcohols, or
15 ethers, formed by the reaction of an alcohol with an alkylene oxide, usually ethylene or propylene oxide. Preferably the alcohol is a fatty alcohol having 6 to 30 carbon atoms. Examples of such ingredients include Beheneth 5-30, which is formed by the reaction of behenyl alcohol and ethylene oxide where the number of repeated ethylene oxide units is 5 to 30; Ceteareth 2-100, formed by the reaction of a mixture of cetyl
20 and stearyl alcohol with ethylene oxide, where the number of repeating ethylene oxide units in the molecule is 2 to 100; Ceteth 1-45 which is formed by the reaction of cetyl alcohol and ethylene oxide, and the number of repeating ethylene oxide units is 1 to 45, and so on. Other alkoxyated alcohols are formed by the reaction of fatty acids and mono-, di- or polyhydric alcohols with an alkylene oxide. For example, the
25 reaction products of C₆₋₃₀ fatty carboxylic acids and polyhydric alcohols which are monosaccharides such as glucose, galactose, methyl glucose, and the like, with an alkoxyated alcohol. Preferred are alkoxyated alcohols which are formed by the reaction of stearic acid, methyl glucose, and ethoxylated alcohol, otherwise known as PEG-20 methyl glucose sesquiisostearate.

30 Also suitable as the nonionic surfactant are alkoxyated carboxylic acids, which are formed by the reaction of a carboxylic acid with an alkylene oxide or with a polymeric ether. The resulting products have the general formula:

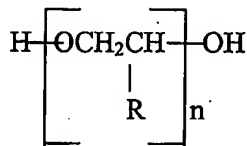


or



where RCO is the carboxylic ester radical, X is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and n is the number of polymerized alkoxy groups. In the case of the diesters, the two RCO-groups do not need to be identical. Preferably, R is a C₆₋₃₀ straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated alkyl, and n is from 1-100.

Also suitable as the nonionic surfactant are monomeric, homopolymeric and block copolymeric ethers. Such ethers are formed by the polymerization of monomeric alkylene oxides, generally ethylene or propylene oxide. Such polymeric ethers have the following general formula:



wherein R is H or lower alkyl and n is the number of repeating monomer units, and ranges from 1 to 500.

Other suitable nonionic surfactants include alkoxyated sorbitan and alkoxyated sorbitan derivatives. For example, alkoxylation, in particular, ethoxylation, of sorbitan provides polyalkoxyated sorbitan derivatives. Esterification of polyalkoxyated sorbitan provides sorbitan esters such as the polysorbates. Examples of such ingredients include Polysorbates 20-85, sorbitan oleate, sorbitan palmitate, sorbitan sesquiossearate, sorbitan stearate, and so on.

Also suitable as nonionic surfactants are silicone surfactants, which are defined as silicone polymers which have at least one hydrophilic radical and at least one lipophilic radical. The silicone surfactant used in the compositions of the invention are organosiloxane polymers that may be a liquid or solid at room temperature (e.g., 25°C.). The organosiloxane surfactant is generally a water-in-oil or oil-in-water type surfactant which is, and has an Hydrophile/Lipophile Balance (HLB) of 2 to 18. Preferably the organosiloxane is a nonionic surfactant having an HLB of 2 to 12, preferably 2 to 10, most preferably 4 to 6. The HLB of a nonionic surfactant is the balance between the hydrophilic and lipophilic portions of the surfactant and is calculated according to the following formula:

$$HLB = 7 + 11.7 \times \log M_w/M_o$$

where M_w is the molecular weight of the hydrophilic group portion and M_o is the molecular weight of the lipophilic group portion.

Examples of silicone surfactants are those sold by Dow Corning under the trade name Dow Corning 3225C Formulation Aid, Dow Corning 190 Surfactant, Dow Corning 193 Surfactant, Dow Corning Q2-5200, and the like are also suitable. In addition, surfactants sold under the trade name Silwet by Union Carbide, and surfactants sold by Troy Corporation under the Troysol trade name, those sold by Taiwan Surfactant Co. under the trade name Ablusoft, those sold by Hoechst under the trade name Arkophob, are also suitable for use in the invention. Such types of silicone surfactants are generally referred to as dimethicone copolyols or alkyl dimethicone copolyols.

Suitable cationic, anionic, zwitterionic, and amphoteric surfactants are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,534,265, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

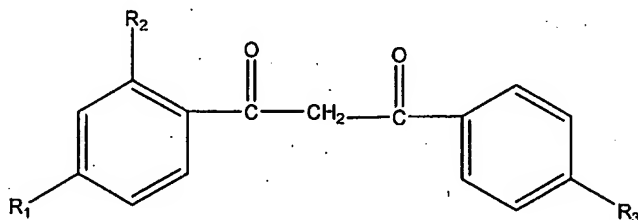
6. Sunscreens

If desired, the compositions of the invention may contain 0.001-20%, preferably 0.01-10%, more preferably 0.05-8% of one or more sunscreens. A sunscreen is defined as an ingredient that absorbs at least 85 percent of the light in the UV range at wavelengths from 290 to 320 nanometers, but transmits UV light at

wavelengths longer than 320 nanometers. Sunscreens generally work in one of two ways. Particulate materials, such as zinc oxide or titanium dioxide, as mentioned above, physically block ultraviolet radiation. Chemical sunscreens, on the other hand, operate by chemically reacting upon exposure to UV radiation. Suitable sunscreens that may be included in the compositions of the invention are set forth on page 582 of the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Second Edition, 1992, as well as U.S. Patent No. 5,620,965, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Further examples of chemical and physical sunscreens include those set forth below.

(a). UVA Chemical Sunscreens

The term "UVA sunscreen" means a chemical compound that blocks UV radiation in the wavelength range of about 320 to 400 nm. Preferred UVA sunscreens are dibenzoylmethane compounds having the general formula:



wherein R_1 is H, OR and NRR wherein each R is independently H, C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl; R_2 is H or OH; and R_3 is H, C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl.

Preferred is where R_1 is OR where R is a C_{1-20} straight or branched alkyl, preferably methyl; R_2 is H; and R_3 is a C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl, more preferably, butyl.

Examples of suitable UVA sunscreen compounds of this general formula include 4-methyldibenzoylmethane, 2-methyldibenzoylmethane, 4-isopropyldibenzoylmethane, 4-tert-butyldibenzoylmethane, 2,4-dimethyldibenzoylmethane, 2,5-dimethyldibenzoylmethane, 4,4'-diisopropylbenzoylmethane, 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, 4,4'-diisopropylbenzoylmethane, 2-methyl-5-isopropyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-methyl-5-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, and so on. Particularly preferred is 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane, also referred to as Avobenzene.

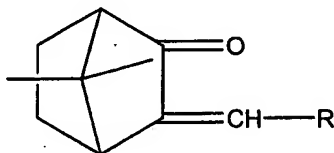
Avobenzone is commercial available from Givaudan-Roure under the trademark Parsol 1789, and Merck & Co. under the trade name Eusolex 9020.

The claimed compositions may contain about from 0.001-20%, preferably about from 0.005-5%, more preferably about from 0.005-3% by weight of the composition of UVA sunscreen. In one preferred embodiment of the invention the UVA sunscreen is Avobenzone, and it is present at not greater than about 3% by weight of the total composition.

(b). UVB Chemical Sunscreens

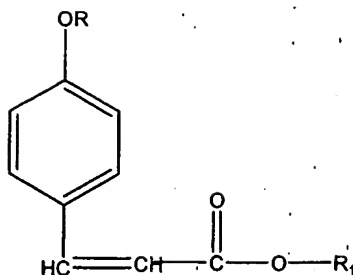
The term "UVB sunscreen" means a compound that blocks UV radiation in the wavelength range of about from 290 to 320 nm. A variety of UVB chemical sunscreens exist including α -cyano- β , β -diphenyl acrylic acid esters as set forth in U.S. Patent No. 3,215,724, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Particularly preferred is Octocrylene, which is 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate. Preferred is where the composition contains no more than about 10% by weight of the total composition of octocrylene. Suitable amounts range about from 0.001-10% by weight. Octocrylene may be purchased from BASF under the trade name Uvinul N-539.

Other suitable sunscreens include benzylidene camphor derivatives as set forth in U.S. Patent No. 3,781,417, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Such benzylidene camphor derivatives have the general formula:



wherein R is p-tolyl or styryl; preferably styryl. Particularly preferred is 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, which is a lipid soluble UVB sunscreen compound sold under the trade name Eusolex 6300 by Merck.

Also suitable are cinnamate derivatives having the general formula:



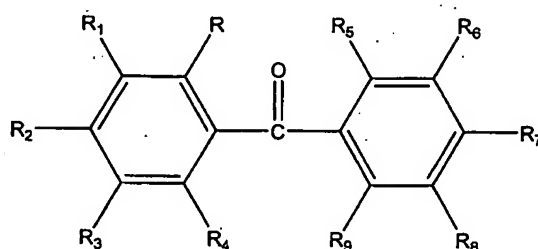
wherein R and R₁ are each independently a C₁₋₂₀ straight or branched chain alkyl.

Preferred is where R is methyl and R₁ is a branched chain C₁₋₁₀, preferably C₈ alkyl.

- 5 The preferred compound is ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, also referred to as Octoxinate or octyl methoxycinnamate. The compound may be purchased from Givaudan Corporation under the trade name Parsol MCX, or BASF under the trade name Uvinul MC 80. Also suitable are mono-, di-, and triethanolamine derivatives of such methoxy cinnamates including diethanolamine methoxycinnamate. Cinoxate,
- 10 the aromatic ether derivative of the above compound is also acceptable. If present, the Cinoxate should be found at not more than about 3% by weight of the total composition.

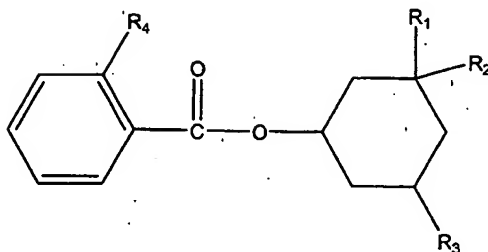
Also suitable as the UVB screening agents are various benzophenone derivatives having the general formula:

15



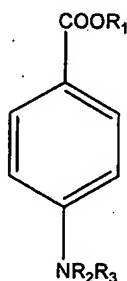
- R through R₉ are each independently H, OH, NaO₃S, SO₃H, SO₃Na, Cl, R", OR" where R" is C₁₋₂₀ straight or branched chain alkyl. Examples of such compounds
- 20 include Benzophenone 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Particularly preferred is where the benzophenone derivative is Benzophenone 3 (also referred to as Oxybenzone) and Benzophenone 4 (also referred to as Sulisobenzzone), Benzophenone 5 (Sulisobenzzone Sodium), and the like. Most preferred is Benzophenone 3.

Also suitable are certain menthyl salicylate derivatives having the general formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 are each independently H, OH, NH_2 , or C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl. Particularly preferred is where R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are methyl and R_4 is hydroxyl or NH_2 , the compound having the name homomenthyl salicylate (also known as Homosalate) or menthyl anthranilate. Homosalate is available commercially from Merck under the trade name Eusolex HMS and menthyl anthranilate is commercially available from Haarmann & Reimer under the trade name Heliopan. If present, the Homosalate should be found at no more than about 15% by weight of the total composition.

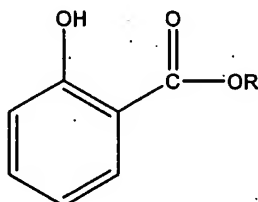
Various amino benzoic acid derivatives are suitable UVB absorbers including those having the general formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are each independently H, C_{1-20} straight or branched chain alkyl which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. Particularly preferred is wherein R_1 is H or C_{1-8} straight or branched alkyl, and R_2 and R_3 are H, or C_{1-8} straight or branched chain alkyl. Particularly preferred are PABA, ethyl hexyl dimethyl PABA (Padimate O), ethyldihydroxypropyl PABA, and the like. If present

Padimate O should be found at no more than about 8% by weight of the total composition.

Salicylate derivatives are also acceptable UVB absorbers. Such compounds have the general formula:



wherein R is a straight or branched chain alkyl, including derivatives of the above compound formed from mono-, di-, or triethanolamines. Particular preferred are octyl salicylate, TEA-salicylate, DEA-salicylate, and mixtures thereof.

Generally, the amount of the UVB chemical sunscreen present may range about from 0.001-45%, preferably about from 0.005-40%, more preferably about from 0.01-35% by weight of the total composition.

(c). Physical Sunscreens

The composition may also contain one or more physical sunscreens. The term "physical sunscreen" means a material that is generally particulate in form that is able to block UV rays by forming an actual physical block on the skin. Examples of particulates that serve as solid physical sunblocks include titanium dioxide, zinc oxide and the like in particle sizes ranging about from 0.001-50 microns, preferably less than 1 micron.

7. Vitamins and Antioxidants

The compositions of the invention may contain vitamins and/or coenzymes, as well as antioxidants. If so, 0.001-10%, preferably 0.01-8%, more preferably 0.05-5% by weight of the total composition are suggested. Suitable vitamins include ascorbic acid and derivatives thereof, the B vitamins such as thiamine, riboflavin, pyridoxin, and so on, as well as coenzymes such as thiamine pyrophosphate, flavin adenine dinucleotide, folic acid, pyridoxal phosphate, tetrahydrofolic acid, and so on. Also Vitamin A and derivatives thereof are suitable. Examples are Vitamin A palmitate, acetate, or other esters thereof, as well as Vitamin A in the form of beta carotene.

Also suitable is Vitamin E and derivatives thereof such as Vitamin E acetate, nicotinate, or other esters thereof. In addition, Vitamins D and K are suitable.

Suitable antioxidants are ingredients which assist in preventing or retarding spoilage. Examples of antioxidants suitable for use in the compositions of the invention are potassium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, sodium erythrobate, sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite, propyl gallate, cysteine hydrochloride, butylated hydroxytoluene, butylated hydroxyanisole, and so on.

8. Humectants

If desired, the compositions of the invention comprise about from 0.01-30%, preferably about from 0.5-25%, more preferably about from 1-20% by weight of the total composition of one or more humectants. Suitable humectants include di- or polyhydric alcohols such as glycols, sugars, and similar materials. Suitable glycols include alkylene glycols such as propylene, ethylene, or butylene glycol; or polymeric alkylene glycols such as polyethylene and polypropylene glycols, including PEG 4-240, which are polyethylene glycols having from 4 to 240 repeating ethylene oxide units. Suitable sugars, some of which are also polyhydric alcohols, are also suitable humectants. Examples of such sugars include glucose, fructose, honey, hydrogenated honey, inositol, maltose, mannitol, maltitol, sorbitol, sucrose, xylitol, xylose, and so on.

9. Other Botanical Extracts

It may be desirable to include one or more additional botanical extracts in the compositions. If so, suggested ranges are about from 0.0001 to 10%, preferably about from 0.0005 to 8%, more preferably about from 0.001 to 5% by weight of the total composition. Suitable botanical extracts include extracts from plants (herbs, roots, flowers, fruits, seeds) such as flowers, fruits, vegetables, and so on, including acacia (dealbata, farnesiana, senegal), acer saccharinum (sugar maple), acidopholus, acorus, aesculus, agaricus, agave, agrimonia, algae, aloe, citrus, brassica, cinnamon, orange, apple, blueberry, cranberry, peach, pear, lemon, lime, pea, seaweed, green tea, chamomile, willowbark, mulberry, poppy, and those set forth on pages 1646 through 1660 of the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Eighth Edition, Volume 2.

10. Water Soluble Gellants

If the composition is in the emulsion form, it may be desirable to include other water soluble gellants in the water phase of the composition to provide thickening. Such gellants may be included a range of about from 0.1-20%, preferably about from 1-18%, more preferably about from 2-10% by weight of the total composition is suggested, if present. Suitable gellants include soaps, i.e., salts of water insoluble fatty acids with various bases. Examples of soaps include the aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, or zinc salts of C₆₋₃₀, preferably C₁₀₋₂₂ fatty acids.

Also suitable are hydrocolloids such as gellan gum, gum arabic, carrageenan, and those set forth in U.S. Patent No. 6,197,319 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

11. Preservatives

The composition may contain 0.001-8%, preferably 0.01-6%, more preferably 0.05-5% by weight of the total composition of preservatives. A variety of preservatives are suitable, including such as benzoic acid, benzyl alcohol, benzylhemiformal, benzylparaben, 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, butyl paraben, phenoxyethanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, diazolidinyl urea, calcium benzoate, calcium propionate, captan, chlorhexidine diacetate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorhexidine dihydrochloride, chloroacetamide, chlorobutanol, p-chloro-m-cresol, chlorophene, chlorothymol, chloroxyleneol, m-cresol, o-cresol, DEDM Hydantoin, DEDM Hydantoin dilaurate, dehydroacetic acid, diazolidinyl urea, dibromopropamide diisethionate, DMDM Hydantoin, and all of those disclosed on pages 570 to 571 of the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Second Edition, 1992, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

12. Emulsion Stabilizers

If the composition of the invention is in the emulsion form, it may be desirable to incorporate one or more emulsion stabilizers in the composition. If so, suggested ranges are about from 0.0001-5%, preferably about from 0.0005-3%, more preferably about from 0.001-2% by weight of the total composition. Suitable emulsion stabilizers include salts of alkali or alkaline earth metal chlorides or hydroxides, such

as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, and the like.

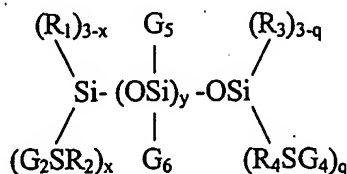
13. Other Film Forming Polymers

It may be desired for the cosmetic composition to contain one or more additional film forming polymers. Such polymers may be silicones, polymers with repeating organic moieties, or copolymers of a siloxane monomer and at least one organic monomer. If present, such film forming polymers are found in ranges of about from 0.001-50%, preferably about from 0.01-45%, more preferably about from 0.1-20% by weight of the total composition. Such film forming polymers may be present in the form of dispersed or solvated particles in water, or in other non-aqueous solvents such as paraffinic hydrocarbons, silicone oils, or organic oils. Examples of such film forming polymers include those set forth below.

(a). Copolymers of Silicone and Ethylenically Unsaturated Monomers

One type of film forming polymer that may be used in the compositions of the invention is obtained by reacting silicone moieties with ethylenically unsaturated monomers, e.g., a silicone acrylate copolymer. The resulting copolymers may be graft or block copolymers. The term "graft copolymer" is familiar to one of ordinary skill in polymer science and is used herein to describe the copolymers which result by adding or "grafting" polymeric side chain moieties (i.e., "grafts") onto another polymeric moiety referred to as the "backbone". The backbone may have a higher molecular weight than the grafts. Thus, graft copolymers can be described as polymers having pendant polymeric side chains, and which are formed from the "grafting" or incorporation of polymeric side chains onto or into a polymer backbone. The polymer backbone can be a homopolymer or a copolymer. The graft copolymers are derived from a variety of monomer units.

One type of polymer that may be used as the film forming polymer is a vinyl-silicone graft or block copolymer having the formula:



wherein G_5 represents monovalent moieties which can independently be the same or different selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, fluoroalkyl, hydrogen, and -ZSA;

wherein A represents a vinyl polymeric segment consisting essentially of a polymerized free radically polymerizable monomer and Z is a divalent linking group such as C_{1-10} alkylene, aralkylene, arylene, and alkoxyalkylene, most preferably Z is methylene or propylene;

G_6 is a monovalent moiety which can independently be the same or different selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, fluoroalkyl, hydrogen, and -ZSA;

G_2 comprises A;

G_4 comprises A;

R_1 is a monovalent moiety which can independently be the same or different and is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, fluoroalkyl, hydrogen, and hydroxyl; but preferably C_{1-4} alkyl or hydroxyl, and most preferably methyl;

R_2 is independently the same or different and is a divalent linking group such as C_{1-10} alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, and alkoxyalkylene, preferably C_{1-3} alkylene or C_{7-10} aralkylene, and most preferably $-CH_2-$ or 1,3-propylene;

R_3 is a monovalent moiety which is independently alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, fluoroalkyl, hydrogen, or hydroxyl, preferably C_{1-4} alkyl or hydroxyl, most preferably methyl;

R_4 is independently the same or different and is a divalent linking group such as C_{1-10} alkylene, arylene, aralkylene, alkoxyalkylene, but preferably C_{1-3} alkylene and C_{7-10} aralkylene, most preferably $-CH_2-$ or 1,3-propylene;

x is an integer of 0-3;

y is an integer of 5 or greater; preferably 10 to 270, and more preferably 40-270;

and

q is an integer of 0-3.

These polymers are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,468,477, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Most preferred is poly(dimethylsiloxane)-g-poly(isobutyl methacrylate), which is manufactured by 3-M Company under the trade name VS 70 IBM. This polymer may be purchased in the dry particulate form, or as a solution where the polymer is dissolved or dispersed in one or more of the liquids that may be

found in the composition such as volatile oils (isododecane), water, or other non-volatile or volatile oils. Preferred is where the polymer is in dry particulate form, and as such it can be dissolved in one or more of the liquids comprising the liquid carrier. This polymer has the CTFA name Polysilicone-6.

Another type of such a polymer comprises a vinyl, methacrylic, or acrylic backbone with pendant siloxane groups and pendant fluorochemical groups. Such polymers preferably comprise repeating A, C, D and optionally B monomers wherein:

A is at least one free radically polymerizable acrylic or methacrylic ester of a 1,1-dihydroperfluoroalkanol or analog thereof, omega-hydrido fluoroalkanol, fluoroalkylsulfonamido alcohols, cyclic fluoroalkyl alcohols, and fluoroether alcohols;

B is at least one reinforcing monomer copolymerizable with A;

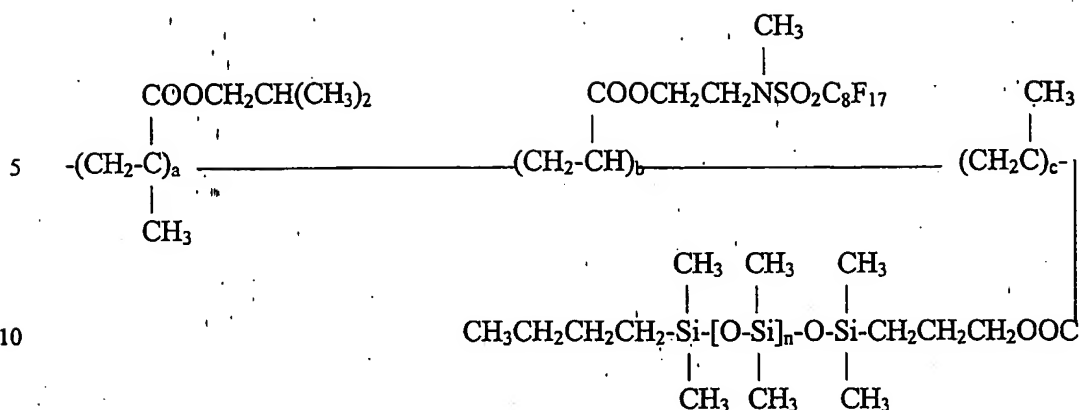
C is a monomer having the general formula:



wherein X is a vinyl group copolymerizable with the A and B monomers; Y is a divalent linking group which is alkylene, arylene, alkarylene, and aralkylene of 1 to 30 carbon atoms which may incorporate ester, amide, urethane, or urea groups; n is 0 or 1, m is an integer of from 1 to 3; R is hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl, or alkoxy; and Z is a monovalent siloxane polymeric moiety; and

D is at least one free radically polymerizable acrylate or methacrylate copolymer.

Such polymers and their manufacture are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,209,924 and 4,972,037, which are hereby incorporated by reference. More specifically, the preferred polymer is a combination of A, C, and D monomers wherein A is a polymerizable acrylic or methacrylic ester of a fluoroalkylsulfonamido alcohol, D is a methacrylic acid ester of a C₁₋₂ straight or branched chain alcohol, and C is as defined above. Most preferred is a polymer having moieties of the general formula:



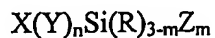
15 wherein each of a, b, and c has a value in the range of 1-100,000, n has a value preferably in the range of 1-1,000,000, and the terminal groups are selected from the group consisting of a C₁₋₂₀ straight or branched chain alkyl, aryl, and alkoxy and the like. These polymers may be purchased from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company under the trade names "Silicone Plus" polymers. Most preferred is
 20 poly(isobutyl methacrylate -co- methyl FOSEA) -g- poly(dimethylsiloxane) which is sold under the trade name SA 70-5 IBMMF.

Another suitable silicone acrylate copolymer is a polymer having a vinyl, methacrylic, or acrylic polymeric backbone with pendant siloxane groups. Such polymers as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,693,935, 4,981,903, and 4,981,902, which
 25 are hereby incorporated by reference. Preferably, these polymers are comprised of A, C, and optionally B monomers wherein:

A is at least one free radically polymerizable vinyl, methacrylate, or acrylate monomer;

B, when present, is at least one reinforcing monomer copolymerizable with A;

30 C is a monomer having the general formula:



wherein X is a vinyl group copolymerizable with the A and B monomers; Y is a
 35 divalent linking group; n is 0 or 1; m is an integer of from 1 to 3; R is hydrogen, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy; and Z is a monovalent siloxane polymeric moiety.

Examples of A monomers are lower to intermediate methacrylic acid esters of

C₁₋₁₂ straight or branched chain alcohols, styrene, vinyl esters, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, acryloyl monomers, and so on.

The B monomer, if present, is a polar acrylic or methacrylic monomer having at least one hydroxyl, amino, or ionic group (such as quaternary ammonium, carboxylate salt, sulfonic acid salt, and so on).

The C monomer is as above defined.

Examples of other suitable copolymers that may be used herein, and their method of manufacture, are described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 4,693,935; Mazurek, and U.S. Patent No. 4,728,571, Clemens et al., both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Additional grafted polymers are also disclosed in EPO Application 90307528.1, published as EPO Application 0 408 311, U.S. Patent No. 5,061,481, Suzuki et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,106,609, Bolich et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,100,658, Bolich et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,100,657, Ansher-Jackson, et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,104,646, Bolich et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,618,524, issued April 8, 1997, all of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

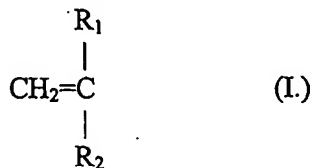
(b). Polymers from Ethylenically Unsaturated Monomers

Also suitable for use as film forming polymers are polymers made by polymerizing one or more ethylenically unsaturated monomers. The final polymer may be a homopolymer, copolymer, terpolymer, or graft or block copolymer, and may contain monomeric units such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or their simple esters, styrene, ethylenically unsaturated monomer units such as ethylene, propylene, butylene, etc., vinyl monomers such as vinyl chloride, styrene, and so on.

Preferred are polymers containing one or more monomers which are esters of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid, including aliphatic esters of methacrylic acid like those obtained with the esterification of methacrylic acid or acrylic acid with an aliphatic alcohol of 1 to 30, preferably 2 to 20, more preferably 2 to 8 carbon atoms. If desired, the aliphatic alcohol may have one or more hydroxyl groups. Also suitable are methacrylic acid or acrylic acid esters esterified with moieties containing alicyclic or bicyclic rings such as cyclohexyl or isobornyl, for example.

The ethylenically unsaturated monomer may be mono-, di-, tri-, or polyfunctional as regards the addition-polymerizable ethylenic bonds. A variety of ethylenically unsaturated monomers are suitable.

Examples of suitable monofunctional ethylenically unsaturated monomers include those of the formula:

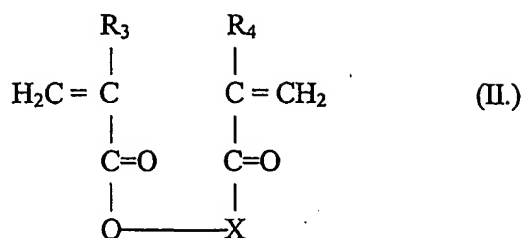


wherein R_1 is H, a C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R_2 is a pyrrolidone, a C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic, alicyclic, or bicyclic ring where the substituents are C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl, or COOM wherein M is H, a C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl, pyrrolidone, or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic, alicyclic, or bicyclic ring where the substituents are C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups, or $[(CH_2)_mO]_nH$ wherein m is 1-20, and n is 1-200.

Preferably, the monofunctional ethylenically unsaturated monomer is of Formula I, above, wherein R_1 is H or a C_{1-30} alkyl, and R_2 is COOM wherein M is a C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups.

More preferably, R_1 is H or CH_3 , and R_2 is COOM wherein M is a C_{1-10} straight or branched chain alkyl which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the monofunctional ethylenically unsaturated monomer is a mixture of monomers of Formula I where in one monomer R_1 is H or CH_3 and R_2 is COOM where M is a C_{1-10} alkyl, and where in the second monomer R_1 is H or CH_3 , and R_2 is COOM where M is a C_{1-10} alkyl substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups.

Di-, tri- and polyfunctional monomers, as well as oligomers, of the above monofunctional monomers may also be used to form the polymer. Suitable difunctional monomers include those having the general formula:



wherein R_3 and R_4 are each independently H, a C_{1-30} straight or branched chain alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; and X is $[(CH_2)_xO_y]_z$ wherein x is 1-20, y is 1-20, and z is 1-100.

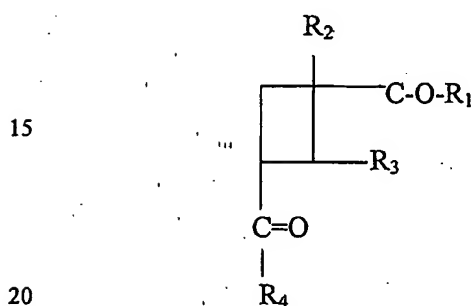
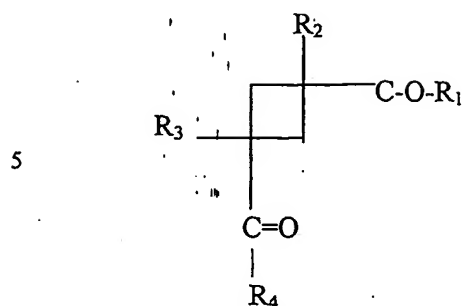
Particularly preferred are difunctional acrylates and methacrylates, such as the compound of formula II above wherein R_3 and R_4 are CH_3 and X is $[(CH_2)_xO_y]_z$

wherein x is 1-4, y is 1-6, and z is 1-10.

Trifunctional and polyfunctional monomers are also suitable for use in the polymerizable monomer to form the polymer used in the compositions of the invention. Examples of such monomers include acrylates and methacrylates such as trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate or trimethylolpropane triacrylate.

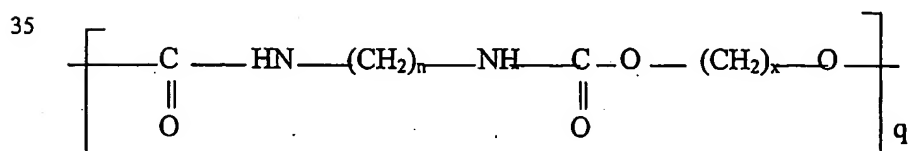
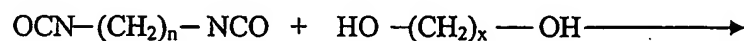
The polymers can be prepared by conventional free radical polymerization techniques in which the monomer, solvent, and polymerization initiator are charged over a 1-24 hour period of time, preferably 2-8 hours, into a conventional polymerization reactor in which the constituents are heated to about 60-175°C., preferably 80-100°C. The polymers may also be made by emulsion polymerization or suspension polymerization using conventional techniques. Also anionic polymerization or Group Transfer Polymerization (GTP) is another method by which the copolymers used in the invention may be made. GTP is well known in the art and disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,414,372; 4,417,034; 4,508,880; 4,524,196; 4,581,428; 4,588,795; 4,598,161; 4,605,716; 4,605,716; 4,622,372; 4,656,233; 4,711,942; 4,681,918; and 4,822,859; all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Also suitable are polymers formed from the monomer of Formula I, above, which are cyclized, in particular, cycloalkylacrylate polymers or copolymers having the following general formulas:



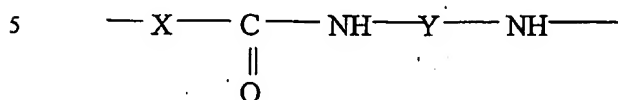
wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 are as defined above. Typically such polymers are referred to as cycloalkylacrylate polymers. Such polymers are sold by Phoenix Chemical, Inc. under the trade name Giovarez AC-5099M. Giovarez has the chemical name isododecane acrylates copolymer and the polymer is solubilized in isododecane. The monomers mentioned herein can be polymerized with various types of organic groups such as propylene glycol, isocyanates, amides, etc.

One type of organic group that can be polymerized with the above monomers includes a urethane monomer. Urethanes are generally formed by the reaction of polyhydroxyl compounds with diisocyanates, as follows:



wherein each of n and x is independently preferably 1-1000.

Another type of monomer that may be polymerized with the above comprise amide groups, preferably having the following formula:

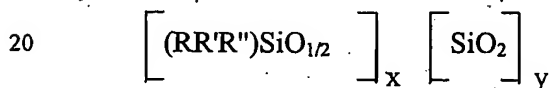


- wherein X and Y are each independently linear or branched alkylene having 1-40 carbon atoms, which may be substituted with one or more amide, hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or halogen substituents.

Another type of organic monomer may be alpha or beta pinenes, or terpenes, abietic acid, and the like.

(c). Silicone Polymers

Also suitable are various types of high molecular weight silicone polymers including those having the formula set forth below:

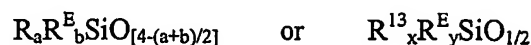


- wherein R, R' and R'' are each independently a C₁₋₁₀ straight or branched chain alkyl or phenyl, and x and y are such that the ratio of (RR'R'')SiO_{1/2} units to SiO₂ units is 0.5 to 1 to 1.5 to 1.

- Preferably R, R' and R'' are a C₁₋₆ alkyl, and more preferably are methyl and x and y are such that the ratio of (CH₃)₃SiO_{1/2} units to SiO₂ units is 0.75 to 1. Most preferred is this trimethylsiloxysilicate containing 2.4 to 2.9 weight percent hydroxyl groups which is formed by the reaction of the sodium salt of silicic acid, chlorotrimethylsilane, and isopropyl alcohol. The manufacture of trimethylsiloxysilicate is set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 2,676,182; 3,541,205; and 3,836,437, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Trimethylsiloxysilicate as described is available from Dow Corning Corporation under the trade name 2-0749 and 2-0747, which is a blend of about 40-60% volatile silicone and 40-60% trimethylsiloxysilicate. Dow Corning 2-0749 in particular, is a fluid containing about 50% trimethylsiloxysilicate and about 50% cyclomethicone. The fluid has a viscosity of

200-700 centipoise at 25°C., a specific gravity of 1.00 to 1.10 at 25°C., and a refractive index of 1.40-1.41. A similar siloxysilicate resin is available from GE Silicones under the trade name SR1000 and is a fine particulate solid material.

Another type of silicone polymer suitable for use in the invention comprises the silicone esters set forth in U.S. Patent No. 5,725,845 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Other polymers that can enhance adhesion to skin include silicone esters comprising units of the general formula:



10

wherein R and R¹³ are each independently an organic radical such as alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl, or, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, hexyl, octyl, decyl, aryl, cyclohexyl, and the like, a is a number ranging from 0 to 3, b is a number ranging from 0 to 3, a+b is a number ranging from 1 to 3, x is a number from 0 to 3, y is a number from 0 to 3 and the sum of x+y is 3, and wherein R^E is a carboxylic ester containing radical. Preferred R_E radicals are those wherein the ester group is formed of one or more fatty acid moieties (e.g., of about 2, often about 3 to 10 carbon atoms) and one or more aliphatic alcohol moieties (e.g., of about 10 to 30 carbon atoms). Examples of such acid moieties include those derived from branched-chain fatty acids such as isostearic, or straight chain fatty acids such as behenic. Examples of suitable alcohol moieties include those derived from monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, e.g., normal alkanols such as n-propanol and branched-chain etheralkanols such as (3,3,3-trimethylolpropoxy)propane. Preferably the ester subgroup (i.e., the carbonyloxy radical) will be linked to the silicon atom by a divalent aliphatic chain that is at least 2 or 3 carbon atoms in length, e.g., an alkylene group or a divalent alkyl ether group. Most preferably that chain will be part of the alcohol moiety, not the acid moiety.

20

25

Preferably the silicone ester will have a melting point of no higher than about 120°C. It can be a liquid or solid at room temperature (e.g., 25°C.). Preferably it will have a waxy feel and a molecular weight of no more than about 100,000 daltons.

30

Silicone esters having the above formula are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,725,658 and 5,334,737, which are hereby incorporated by reference. Preferred silicone esters are the liquid siloxy silicates disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,334,737,

e.g., diisostearoyl trimethylolpropane siloxysilicate (prepared in Examples 9 and 14 of this patent), and dilauroyl trimethylolpropane siloxy silicate (prepared in Example 5 of the patent), which are commercially available from General Electric under the trade names SF 1318 and SF 1312, respectively.

5 Silicone gums or other types of silicone solids may be used provided they are soluble in the liquid vehicle. Examples of silicone gums include those set forth in U.S. Patent No. 6,139,823, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Preferred gums have a viscosity of 600,000 to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C.

(d). Natural Polymers

10 Also suitable for use are one or more naturally occurring polymeric materials such as resinous plant extracts including such as rosin, shellac, and the like.

 In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition containing the film forming siloxane polymeric resin is substantially free of structuring polymers. The term "substantially free" means that the composition contains less than about 1%,
15 preferably none, of the structuring polymer, or if such polymer is present, it is only in residual amounts due to being an impurity in some other ingredient added to the composition. The term "structuring polymer" means a synthetic polymer that is a solid at room temperature (e.g., 25°C.) and capable of gelling or providing rigidity to a cosmetic composition; more specifically, a synthetic polymer containing at least two
20 hydrocarbon units having about from 2 to 80 carbon atoms and at least one heteroatom which is selected from amide, carbamate, or urea groups. The "structuring polymer" that the compositions in one preferred embodiment are preferably free of are those set forth in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0114773, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Most
25 preferred is where the claimed composition is free of synthetic structuring polymers that contain amide moieties, also referred to as polyamides.

 In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the claimed composition is free of both structuring polymers and high viscosity nonvolatile oils. The terms "structuring polymer," "nonvolatile oil" and "high viscosity nonvolatile oil" are as
30 defined herein.

 In yet another preferred embodiment of the invention the claimed composition is free of animal or vegetable waxes. The animal and vegetable waxes are as defined

herein.

C. Forms of the Cosmetic Composition

The combination of film forming polymers and nonpolar oil may be in the
5 form of a wide variety of cosmetic compositions.

1. Foundation Makeup, Color Cosmetics

The cosmetic compositions of the invention may be in the form of foundation
makeup or color cosmetics such as eyeshadow, blush, concealer, or eyeliner
10 compositions in the liquid, cream, solid, or stick form. Suitable foundation makeup
compositions may be water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions. Such compositions
generally comprise about:

0.001-80% of the polymeric film forming silicone resin,
0.5-95% water,
15 0.5-25% particulate matter,
0.01-20% surfactant, and
0.1-95% nonvolatile or volatile oil.

In addition, these composition may further contain ingredients selected from
the group of humectants, preservatives, gellants, and all of the ingredients as set forth
20 above in the ranges set forth herein.

Various anhydrous color cosmetic products may also be suitable, such as
blush, powder, lipsticks, eyeshadows, and the like. Such anhydrous color cosmetic
compositions may generally comprise about:

0.001-80% of the film forming siloxane polymeric resin,
25 0.1-99% oil,
0.1-80% particulate matter; and
optionally, 0.001-75% thickening agent in one embodiment and 0.001-50%
thickening agent in another embodiment.

The compositions may additionally contain the various other ingredients set
30 forth above and in the ranges taught.

Preferably, the compositions are in the form of a lipcolor or lipstick which
may be a composition for coloring the lips that is in liquid, semi-solid, or solid form at
.25°C.

Alternatively, the composition may be in the form of a base lip color, which is a lip color applied to the lips as a basecoat to provide color, followed by application of a separate gloss coat which comprises one or more oils or waxes that provide shine, moisturization, or similar benefits to the layers applied to the lips. Examples of such lip compositions and topcoats are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0159960, entitled "Method for Improving the Properties of Transfer Resistant Lip Compositions and Related Compositions and Articles", claiming priority from provisional application no. 60/271,849, filed February 27, 2001; which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

2. Lotions, Creams, Gels, and Sunscreens

The cosmetic compositions of the invention may be in the form of lotions, gels or sunscreens. Suitable skin care lotions and creams are in the emulsion form, and may be water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsions, preferably oil-in-water emulsions.

Creams, lotions, and/or may contain the following ranges of ingredients:

about 0.001-80% of the film forming siloxane polymeric resin,
about 0.1-90% oil, and
about 0.01-20% surfactant.

3. Skin and Hair Cleansing and Conditioning Compositions

Skin and hair cleansing and conditioning compositions such as facial cleansers, shampoos, hair conditioners and the like are also suitable cosmetic compositions in accordance with the invention.

Generally skin and hair cleansing compositions comprise about:

0.001-80% of the film forming siloxane polymeric resin,
1-95% water, and
0.1-40% surfactant, preferably an anionic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic surfactant.

Suitable hair conditioner compositions comprise:

0.001-80% of a film forming siloxane polymeric resin,
0.1-20% cationic surfactant,
0.1-30% fatty alcohol,
0.001-10% nonionic surfactant, and

5-95% water.

Suitable cationic and nonionic surfactants are as mentioned herein. Examples of suitable fatty alcohols include those having the general formula:

5 R-OH

wherein R is a C₆₋₃₀ straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated alkyl.

4. Nail Enamel Compositions

10 The cosmetically acceptable carrier for use may also comprise nail enamel compositions. Such compositions generally comprise:

0.001-80% of the film forming siloxane polymeric resin,

0.01-80% solvent,

0.001-40% particulate matter, and

15 optionally 0.01-40% of one or more polymers such as cellulosic polymers, acrylate polymers, and the like.

Suitable solvents include acetone, alkyl acetates such as ethyl acetate butyl acetate and the like, alkyl ethers such as propylene glycol monomethyl ether, and the like.

20

Examples

The invention will be further described in connection with the following examples which are set forth for the purposes of illustration only.

25

EXAMPLE 1

Lipstick compositions were made as follows:

Table 1		
Ingredient	% by weight	
Composition #	1	2
Silicone Resin (Wacker Chemie MK Resin)	20.00	20.00
Isododecane	67.00	40.00
Dimethicone (1 centistoke)	----	27.00
Polyethylene	3.00	----
12-Hydroxystearic acid	----	3.00
FD&C Yellow #5 Aluminum Lake	1.47	----
D&C Red #7 Calcium Lake	1.42	0.70
Iron oxide red	1.57	5.00
Black iron oxide	0.83	----
Titanium dioxide	4.71	3.50
Mica	----	0.80

The compositions were prepared by grinding the pigments in a portion of the isododecane. The waxes were melted and the remaining oily ingredients, pigments, and silicone film formers were added and mixed well. The compositions were poured into cosmetic vials and allowed to cool. The resulting compositions were a semi-solid gel like consistency at 25°C.

Example 2

Colored compositions were made as follows:

Table 2	
Ingredient	% by weight
MK resin (Wacker Chemie)	22.0
Dimethicone (1 centistoke)	57.0
Pentaerythryl tetraoctanoate	5.0
Cetyl dimethicone	2.0
Trilaurin	1.0
Cyclomethicone blend*	5.0
D & C Red #7 Calcium Lake	0.8
Iron oxide red/methicone	0.4
Black iron oxide/methicone	0.2
TiO ₂ /methicone	1.4
Mica	5.2

* Cyclomethicone 75%, quaternium-18 hectorite 20%, propylene carbonate 5%.

The composition was prepared by grinding the pigments in a portion of isododecane, then adding the remaining ingredients and mixing well. The composition was a semi-solid colored composition at 25°C suitable for application to
5 lips, eyelids, or cheeks to provide color.

While the invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiment, it is not intended to limit the scope of the invention to the particular form set forth but, on the contrary, it is intended to cover such alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the
10 invention as defined by the appended claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with
5 monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, in a cosmetically acceptable carrier.
2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition is substantially free of a structuring polymer that is solid at 25°C and capable of providing rigidity to the
10 composition.
3. The composition of claim 1 wherein the film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprises residual hydroxyl functional groups.
- 15 4. The composition of claim 1 wherein the film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprises residual hydroxyl and alkoxy functional groups.
5. The composition of claim 4 wherein the alkoxy functional groups are ethoxy.
- 20 6. The composition of claim 1 which is a lipstick.
7. The composition of claim 6 wherein the lipstick comprises about from 0.001-80% by weight of the film forming siloxane polymeric resin, about from 0.1-99% by weight oil, and about from 0.1-80% by weight particulate matter.
- 25 8. The composition of claim 7 wherein the oil comprises a volatile oil.
9. The composition of claim 8 wherein the volatile oil comprises a paraffinic hydrocarbon, a volatile silicone, or mixtures thereof.
- 30 10. The composition of claim 7 wherein the particulate matter comprises pigments, non-pigmentatious powders, or mixtures thereof.

11. The composition of claim 7 wherein the lipstick is a semi-solid at 25°C.

12. The composition of claim 7 wherein the lipstick additionally comprises one or more thickening agents.

5

13. The composition of claim 12 wherein the thickening agents are waxes.

14. The composition of claim 13 wherein the waxes are present ranging about from 0.001-75% by weight of the total composition.

10

15. A method for improving the properties of a cosmetic film forming composition on a keratinous surface by including in said composition the combination of a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units, difunctional siloxy units or a mixture thereof, in a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

15

16. A cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional siloxy units either alone or in combination with monofunctional siloxy units or difunctional siloxy units, and at least one coloring agent, said resin and coloring agent suspended in at least one volatile oil, wherein said composition is free of nonvolatile oils and structuring polymers.

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17. A cosmetic composition comprising a film forming siloxane polymeric resin comprised of trifunctional units either alone or in combination monofunctional siloxy units or difunctional siloxy units, wherein said composition is free of animal and vegetable waxes.

25

18. The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises one or more additional film forming polymers.

30

19. The composition of claim 18 wherein the film forming polymer is a copolymer of a siloxane monomer and at least one organic monomer.

20. The composition of claim 19 wherein the film forming polymer is a silicone acrylate copolymer.